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# DAILY REPORT

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# SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU: ETHIOPIA ENGAGED IN 'INTERNATIONAL' STRUGGLE

LD141735Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 14 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and the Council of Ministers, said yesterday that all those who regard socialist Ethiopia as their (?hope) and who are resolved to value it as do the Ethiopians themselves and the broad masses must make individual contributions toward the current decisive struggle.

Addressing residents, men in uniform and militiamen in the towns of Dagahabur and Auwaroh in the Hararge region, he said that our revolution belongs not only to the Ethiopian oppressed masses, but is an international struggle and an example to the many peoples in the world who are oppressed by colonialists and deprived of their freedom and all those oppressed peoples in the yoke of the neocolonialism of international imperialism and its rulers.

MENGISTU SCORES SOMALIA'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

LD131526Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 13 May 78 LD/EA

[Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, at 10th Division rally in Jijiga on 12 May--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The Somali ruling clique has not yet recognized Ethiopia's territorial integrity. It has not yet given any guarantee that it will respect our international borders. Neither has it renounced its territorial claims to Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. Even though it trumpets abroad that it has withdrawn its reactionary troops, it is once again deploying its regular troops who were earlier driven out by the Ethiopian forces; they have just changed their combat uniforms.

At this very moment automobiles are being blown up with explosives planted by the reactionary troops. Some of our brothers are losing their lives. Somalia has not stopped interfering militarily and politically in Ethiopia's internal affairs. Its air force is violating our airspace every day. It is organizing and arming antirevolutionary forces, whose interests were affected by the revolution, and sending them in.

It is engaging various secret agents to spread the same kind of anti-Ethiopian propaganda it was spreading during the war. It is making every attempt to divide the inhabitants of Hararge region along religious and tribal lines by employing tactics based on narrow nationalism.

The Somali ruling clique is receiving more arms from the imperialist countries than ever before and has started to hastily organize its armed forces. Many thousands of soldiers from Egypt, Pakistan and Iraq, along with their advisors and commanders, are presently in Somalia. They are ready to invade us at an opportune moment. They have reached full agreement with other reactionary Arab countries in this regard.

Once we have achieved victory over the invading troops, the other major field of struggle to which we must turn our attention is the rehabilitation of those brothers whose homes and property were destroyed during the war and who have been displaced. I would like to remind you once again that during the course of this rehabilitation process we must politicize, organize and arm the broad masses in the Ogaden so that they are ready to stand up to infiltrators and foreign invaders. We must also enable them to commit themselves totally to the revolution by learning to differentiate their class allies from their enemies. It is encouraging to note that this has already been put into practice. Such ability is expected of the progressive and revolutionary forces.

EGYPTIAN STATEMENT ON USE OF BLUE NILE REJECTED

LD132024Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued a statement saying that no one can question Ethiopia's unconditional right to utilize its natural resources to benefit its people, who are engaged in struggle. The foreign minister disclosed this following the statement made by 'Abd Alajazim Abu al-'Ata [Egyptian] minister of housing and reconstruction [title as heard], in which he said that Egypt will not allow the Abay River [the Blue Nile] to be used for political ends, as reported by Akhbar al-Yawm and as dissiminated by the media.

The Ethiopian statement says that since the upsurge of the revolution, reactionary Arab states, in collaboration with imperialism, have been hatching plots to arrest and subvert the revolution. The ministry disclosed that the statement by the Egyptian Government is an intervention in Ethiopian affairs.

The statement notes that Ethiopia wants it made clear to everyone that it has complete freedom to utilize its natural resources for the benefit of the people and lasting revolutionary goals.

Even though reactionary Arab states make empty noises, Ethiopia, in its effort to utilize its natural resources, will not antagonize the oppressed masses in the neighboring countries.

STATEMENT ISSUED AT END OF ITALIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD132134Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] In a joint statement issued at the end of the visit by an Italian delegation led by Luciano Radi, undersecretary for foreign affairs, Ethiopia and Italy declare their willingness to work on further improving relations.

The Italian delegation held discussions with Ethiopian officials on social, economic and technical aid. The joint statement states that the Italian delegation has noted the fundamental change brought about by the revolution, and expressed its hopes that the revolution will raise human rights and justice to a higher level.

In accordance with the cooperation agreement signed 2 years ago, the two sides discussed the possibility of implementing their technical aid program.

MUGABE ENDS VISIT, SECURES SUPPORT FOR PATRIOTIC FRONT

LD151015Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Robert Mugabe, coleader of the Popular Front for Zimbabwe left Addis Ababa today at the end of a working visit to socialist Ethiopia. He was seen off at Bole International Airport by Col Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister for foreign affairs; Comrade Maj Girma Neway, head of the Ethiopian revolution information center; and Ato Berhanu Dinka, head of the African and Middle East Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Mugabe told an Ethiopian news agency reporter that he had come to Addis Ababa to consolidate the ties of the Popular Front with the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the people of Ethiopia and acquaint them with the military situation in his country. He added that his mission was also to request material, diplomatic and political assistance in the Popular Front's armed struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe said that his mission in Ethiopia was highly successful and that he was specially proud to meet the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and to have wide ranging discussion with the revolutionary leader of Ethiopia. He pointed out that he had a clear picture of [word indistinct] revolution process in Ethiopia and his delegation was assured of Ethiopia's full support to the cause of his liberation movement.

TRADE UNIONS ISSUE RESOLUTION ON POLICY

LD142140Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1720 GMT 13 May 78 LD/EA

["Resolutions" passed by the executive committee members of the nine industrial trade unions belonging to the All-Ethiopia Trade Unions (AETU) during a seminar 5-9 May]

[Text] 1. We have noted that Trotskyism is an anticommunist bourgeois ideology that strives to overthrow the revolution by furthering reactionary views, using Marxist-Leninist words, at a time when the proletarian revolution has been intensified. Trotskyism, a worldwide phenomenon in the struggle of the oppressed for socialism, is represented in the Ethiopian revolution by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party. Anti-farmer, progressive in words and reactionary in deeds, anarchistic: These are only a few of the characteristics of the Trotskyites. Since one of the tasks of the broad masses in their struggle to defend the revolution against internal and external enemies is to wipe out Trotskyites, we have agreed to struggle without quarter and to continue our weeding-out process.

2. At a time when international imperialism launched its invasion by coordinating the internal and external counterrevolutionaries because our revolution was gaining in strength and planting deep roots, when patriots and revolutionaries and the broad masses in general rose up from one end of the country to the other striving for their unity and their revolution as vanguards in the various war fronts saying "motherland or death," the MEISON [All-Ethiopian Socialist Movement] rightists--who were saying bombastically to the broad masses: "We are your party, come, declare your party to be MEISON: We armed you, come, say that MEISON should prosper, that it has armed you"--has abandoned them and fled in conditions of chaos.

[illegible] tested in fire, the genuine Marxist-Leninist organizations and those [illegible] only in name are distinguished clearly by the broad masses. Under these conditions, the MEISON rightists committed the same crime in the history of the oppressed masses of Ethiopia as Haile Selassie, who fled to London when fascist Italy invaded our country. Therefore, as we don't regard them as being any different from our well-known enemies the Trotskyite EPRP, from the EDU and the secessionist groups, we will take revolutionary measures against them.

3. After examining the scientific (?meaning) of nation and nationality in the Marxist-Leninist view, we have unanimously agreed that there are no nations in Ethiopia but only nationalities. Those who can not swallow this fact are only bourgeois nationalists who revise Marxism-Leninism. Since Marxists must present practical solutions to the problems of the nationalities, and since in the present reality of Ethiopia unity based on equality is just, we have accepted, after a wide discussion, regional autonomy as the solution. In order to implement this Marxist-Leninist principle, we say that an institute for the nationalities must be established.

4. Because the revolution cannot achieve its objectives in the absence of a genuine workers party, and because it is impossible otherwise to consolidate the gains of the revolution, the establishment of a reliable workers party is timely and a primary issue of the revolution. The participants in the seminar have adopted the following resolutions after examining extensively the Marxist-Leninist teaching on how to establish a proletarian party:

The establishment of the proletarian party in Ethiopia must be based on the objective realities in our country. This long-term experience is the science of Marxism-Leninism. Therefore, we say that the fact that genuine Marxist-Leninist organizations in Ethiopia have achieved their unity, and by the fact that this unity is reflected in the Union of Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist Organizations [UEMLO], we have advanced our revolution one step forward. However, there are processes that cannot be ignored and points that cannot be overlooked concerning the transition of the hard-won UEMLO into (?reality), and its emergence as the vanguard of the proletariat:

A. UEMLO must close its doors to non-communists; B. Because the infiltration of petit-bourgeois vacillators and anti-people elements will paralyze the future establishment of the genuine proletarian party, the Trotskyites, rightists, vacillators and opportunists who have infiltrated it as a refuge must be weeded out; C. Realizing that the transition from unity to complete merger can be achieved only after a very advanced ideological struggle, we must strengthen the two-line struggle in every field and resolve the secondary differences in the fields of political line, style of work and discipline.

Since the fulfillment of the points mentioned above does not give breathing space for anti-people tendencies and for factionalists, we believe this will insure the supreme rule of the proletariat and the building of socialism and of the proletarian party.

5. After examining extensively the basic tenets of democracy from the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint, the participants in the seminar have unanimously condemned the slogan: "Unrestricted democratic rights to the oppressed now, urgently" as unscientific and in essence no different from the EPRP slogan "provisional popular government" which is designed to disarm the proletariat and laborers and prevent them from struggling. When we examine the historic development of the socialist movement of the world proletariat and laborers we see that, as the science of Marxism teaches us, the question of democracy cannot be seen separately from the question of state power, and that democracy can be achieved only through struggle. When we examine the Ethiopian situation properly, we see that we have won a great deal of democratic right through struggle. In the future, we will step up our struggle and wipe out the Trotskyites and the rightists by unmasking their line in order to win a democracy that is achieved through a politicized, organized and armed struggle.

6. As our revolution advances and the class struggle intensifies, it is the right of the oppressed to wipe out oppressors and counterrevolutionaries and to administer revolutionary justice, which they have won through struggle. Red terror is the revolutionary justice of the oppressed classes.

At the present stage of our struggle, instead of feeding counterrevolutionaries in detention, we suggest that ways be found for them to be productive to society under the slogan "Red terror for production," and to repay the broad masses, through their labor, for what they had wrecked. We suggest in particular that they be reeducated through labor in labor camps.

7. Because our war against the foreign invaders and internal reactionaries and dividers is supported and waged by the broad peasant and proletarian classes, we note that basically it is a popular war. However, because such a war can achieve victory and hit its target only when reactionary commanders are replaced by revolutionary commanders, and when many cadres with a qualitatively higher consciousness are spread throughout the armed forces, we demand that the efforts made in this field be further strengthened so that we can repeat the victory we achieved in the eastern war also in the north.

During the revolutionary period, just as there is destruction, there is also construction. We realize that we have to work jointly to rebuild our towns and rehabilitate our brothers who have been harmed by the war conducted against us by the reactionary Somali ruling class. Therefore, we demand that all fund-raising activities conducted to help the cause of the fatherland, the rehabilitation efforts and the organizing committees should be put under the control and supervision of the Provisional Office for Mass Organizational Affairs [POMOA] so that they should not become a platform for class reconciliation and (?an unnecessary stage show) opposed to the basic political aims of the oppressed masses.

8. The military and civilian reactionary bureaucrats who commit acts of sabotage against the frontline militia and regular forces and also in the rearguard against production, the supply of provisions and arms, must be weeded out and replaced by progressives.

9. When we examine the stage of the Ethiopian revolution, we understand that it is the new democratic revolution and not the old, through which we can transform our backward country and society to socialism. As the difference between the two lies in the fact that the former leads to socialism, it must be led by the proletariat. The old democratic revolution, which aims to establish the bourgeois order, is led by the bourgeoisie. However, the old democratic revolution cannot take place in the present historic epoch. For this reason, the bourgeoisie cannot lead an anti-imperialist and antifeudal struggle, and its class can never support the new democratic revolution wholeheartedly. Therefore, the sector that we call the national bourgeoisie do not support our revolution in a united manner as a class, but only on an individual basis. Therefore, the seminar proposes the following points, based on the fact that a revolution cannot be exchanged for any amount of money, after lengthy discussions on the committee known as "the co-ordinating committee of higher businessmen for the cause of the fatherland," formed to collect funds to rebuild property damaged by the invasion jointly launched against us by imperialists and reactionary neighboring ruling classes and to rehabilitate our brothers.

10. Since there is a danger that the committee might be used as an instrument for cooking up counterrevolutionary plots and the maintenance of bourgeois interests in the name of the fund-raising meeting for the cause of the motherland, this or other fund-collecting committees must be placed under the control of the POMOA.

Soviet people [illegible] have been armed under the pretext that they are threatened by counter-revolutionaries because they contributed money, or because they are fundraising coordinators, must be disarmed.

Because mass organizations and workers' associations can make bigger contributions than at present to the establishment of a proletarian party, toward the realization of their aims, only when they are purged of Trotskyites, rightists and other counterrevolutionaries, we struggling revolutionaries, where we are, will accelerate our efforts to weed them out from the mass organizations and workers' associations created by the revolution.

11. Copies of these resolutions should be duplicated by the AETU office and circulated, through industrial unions, to all member unions. They should be discussed at every discussion forum.

UEMLO will be strengthened. The proletarian party will be established through struggle. The revolution above everything. Trotskyism will be crushed. The MEISON rightists are enemies of the broad masses. Democratic rights for the oppressed, through struggle. May the institute of nationalities be established. We shall purge our mass organizations and trade unions. We shall triumph.

NEW OFFENSIVE REPORTED TO BE DIRECTED AGAINST ERITREA

PA152026Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2005 GMT 15 May 78 PA

[Text] Beirut, 15 May (AFP)--Ethiopia's military offensive against Eritrea, in Africa's eastern Horn, began this morning, a spokesman of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Command (ELF-RC) announced here.

According to the telephone caller, the attack is spearheaded from Asmara, capital of Eritrea, and is directed at the "liberated" cities which the ELF-RC controls in the region of Addi Teklai, about 7 km west of Asmara.

The spokesman said that 20,000 Ethiopian troops, with the support of tanks and planes in an undetermined but considerable number, are involved in the advance.

The caller charged that "the first blind bombardments by the Ethiopian planes caused a large number of casualties among the civilian population," but said that "Ethiopia was unable to reconquer any of the liberated towns."

It was also reported that the offensive launched by the Ethiopians on 10 May from the port of Assab in southern Eritrea continued recently with the systematic bombing of coastal towns by Addis Ababa naval units.

"The cooperation of all progressive forces interested in peace is necessary to put an end to the criminal aggression directed by the revolutionary band in power in Ethiopia."

'Extremely Violent' Clashes

TA152013Y Paris AFP in English 1927 GMT 15 May 78 TA

[Text] Rome, May 15 (AFP)--Heavy new fighting has flared in Eritrea, with 25,000 encircled Ethiopian troops trying to break free from the capital Asmara and a huge Ethiopian land, sea and air offensive launched in the south, the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] announced here tonight.

The thrust from Asmara, where Ethiopian troops had been bottled up for many months, had reached a point 10 kms (6 miles) from the city, along the Addi Teklai road, and clashes were "extremely violent," a spokesman said.

In southern Eritrea, the Ethiopian assault was aimed against both northern and southern Dankalia, the spokesman added.

Small southern town [words indistinct] Tio and Eddi had come under heavy Ethiopian attack from the Red Sea, he said. But positions held by the liberation front were still resisting.

Eritrea, where liberation forces have been fighting for independence for 17 years, was recently reported relatively calm.

But in a communique sent to Paris earlier this month, ELF said Ethiopia had massed 115,000 men on four fronts ready for a counter-offensive.

## Libyans Warn Cuba

FL151630Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 May 78 p 13 FL

[Text] Geneva, May 11 (REUTER-CANA)--The Libyans have told Cuba they will not stand idly by if Cuban forces intervene in Eritrea to help Ethiopian forces there in an offensive expected to start soon, an Eritrean nationalist leader said in Geneva today.

Mr. Osman Saleh Sabbe, leader of the People's Liberation Forces-Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF-PLF), told reporters he had been given the assurance during a meeting with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi.

"We understood from Qadhdhafi that they (the Libyans) have already informed the Cubans of their opposition to any Cuban intervention militarily and that they will not stand idle if the Cubans intervene in Eritrea," Mr Sabbe said in Geneva, where he arrived at the end of a visit to several Arab countries.

Three guerrilla groups are contesting Ethiopian rule in Eritrea, on the shores of the Red Sea. They believe the Ethiopians are about to launch a big offensive to regain control of the interior of the province, now in guerrilla hands.

Cubans helped Ethiopia to victory in the war with Somali forces over the Ogaden desert, south of Eritrea.

## KENYA

### NEW CHOLERA CASES REPORTED IN KWALE, MOMBASA DISTRICTS

LD151546Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 15 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Reports from Mombasa say that 20 new cases of cholera have been detected in Kwale and Mombasa district, but the coast provincial medical officer, Dr (Fernades), says there have been no deaths. Dr (Fernandes) said that although the situation was being brought under control, people in the area should continue to observe strict hygiene and warned that hawkers who kept ignoring the ban on the sale of food would be dealt with more severely.

ZAIRE

'REBEL' ATTACKS IN SHABA PROVINCE CONTINUE

Kinshasa Demands 'General Mobilization'

LD151538Y Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Once more our country, Zaire, has been attacked by barbarous hordes [passage indistinct] as if, since our country's independence, we had not (?had) enough pillage and massacre started from outside. We see the same group of evil-doers again, the same enemies of the security of African countries, who return with the same (?aim) to (?deal a mortal blow) to our country.

Militants of the popular movement of the revolution, we are all mobilized to present the greatest resistance to the attackers, to safeguard the gains of our authentic revolution. [Word indistinct] in fact, we shall only accept peace, national unity and the social progress achieved [words indistinct].

The time has come for general mobilization, for permanent vigilance, and for national solidarity.

We shall perform our duty of revolutionary vigilance in order to detect and denounce all rumormongers and all those, Zairians or foreigners, who attempt to sow confusion in people's minds.

We are in solidarity with the soldiers of our armed forces under the [word indistinct] leadership of Mobutu Sese Seko [words indistinct]. We are in solidarity with our brothers and sisters in Shaba whose sufferings are [words indistinct] for the whole national community.

Faced with this new test we are all, as always, behind the president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution the president of the republic, (?General) Mobutu Sese Seko.

AZAP Reports Kolwezi Fighting

LD151915Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1820 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Kinshasa--After the attack, during the night of 11-12 May last, on the town of Kolwezi by rebels who came from Angola via Zambia, fierce fighting is continuing on the ground, in which troops of the Zairian armed forces are giving an admirable account of themselves. There are losses on both sides; it would be premature to put a figure to these. The militants of Kolwezi, men and women, watched with horror as the shops and banks in the square were looted, thus unmasking the true face of those who, from their accomplice Angola, pretend they want to liberate the country.

General Mobutu Sese Seko, supreme commander of the Zairian armed forces, has remained in constant contact throughout the day with operational headquarters, and has reviewed the latest situation with his main associates. On his side, the regional commissioner for Shaba, who returned to Lubumbashi today after a tour of inspection within his area of jurisdiction, called on the population, at large numbers of popular rallies, to show vigilance and mobilize generally around the Zairian armed forces, to drive beyond the nation's borders the mercenaries who are once again coming to sow desolation in Shaba, especially in the town of Kolwezi. On this occasion, the head of the Shaba administration exhorted the party militants, men and women, not to make terms with the enemy, whom they must denounce to the military authorities in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

Citizen Efambe also stressed the complete collaboration which must exist between the population and armed forces units, joining their efforts for the liberation of the mining town of Kolwezi which the forces of evil attacked on Friday night-Saturday morning last. Shortly after his return to Lubumbashi, the regional commissioner summoned all the urban officials to communicate to them their precise orders in connection with the security of the copper capital. Similar instructions were also conveyed to all subregional commissioners in the interior of the region, whom he called on to remain at their respective posts to administer those under their jurisdiction.

## Kolwezi Reportedly Falls

PA151803Y Paris AFP in French 1749 GMT 15 May 78 PA

[Text] Brussels, 15 May (AFP)--In late afternoon, it was learned in Brussels from a reliable Belgian source that there had been fighting in the streets of Kolwezi, a mining center in Zaire with close to 100,000 inhabitants. Heavy artillery fire was being heard.

According to the same Belgian source, Kolwezi and Mutshasha have reportedly fallen into the hands of the Congolese National Liberation Front.

## Zaire Denies Losing Kolwezi

PA151810Y Paris AFP in French 1726 GMT 15 May 78 PA

[By Pierre Zanin]

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 May (AFP)--The first official information since Sunday morning on the situation in Kolwezi was released in Kinshasa on Monday afternoon by the national Zaire press agency [AZAP] which, quoting a military command spokesman, said that "Kolwezi has not fallen into the hands of the rebels" and that fighting had continued on Monday morning "with the Zairian forces having the advantage." The agency, citing the same source, said that although a part of the city has been penetrated by "the outlaws," most of the city is under the control of the Zairian armed forces who have two operational command posts in Kolwezi. According to the agency, the fighting was interrupted during the night but resumed on Monday morning. AZAP cites reports received from headquarters in Kinshasa to the effect that Europeans in Kolwezi have "refused to obey the rebels' orders to join them or to gather in a hotel in the city." The Europeans have also refused to return to work.

"A military spokesman," AZAP writes, "has said that this is a courageous attitude on the part of these foreigners who have spontaneously lined up on the right side."

Citing the same source, AZAP affirms that all Kolwezi's stores have been looted by the rebels. "One of the rebel chiefs in Kolwezi," AZAP writes, "Major Mufu, in a communication with headquarters in Luanda, Angola, confirmed that he had the (?keys) to the bank but that unfortunately, he could not 'operate' immediately because of harassment by the air force." On the other hand, AZAP, still citing an authorized military source, indicated that the "rebels who have come from Angola, despite the denial of the Angolan ambassador in Brussels, have three general staffs--one in Luanda, another in Chicapa, and a third in Kayenda. These three posts are in regular contact with the rebels in Kolwezi..."

AZAP says that three "internationally respected" chiefs of state--Presidents Kenneth Kuanda of Zambia, Numayri of the Sudan and Yhombi-Opango of the Congo had been forewarned since last January by President Mobutu of the preparations for 'Operation Colombe'."

According to AZAP, President Numayri had refused to receive a representative of the Congolese National Liberation Front (CNLF) who had requested authorization for rebels stationed in Angola to transit his country. Congolese President Yhombi-Opango had also been contacted by President Mobutu "because rebels, also coming from Angola, wished to use his territory.

"These three chiefs of state," AZAP states, "can bear witness that the People's Republic of Angola is no stranger to Operation Colombe..."

## Rebels Moving Toward Kamina

PA151656Y Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 15 May 78 PA

[Excerpt] Brussels, May 15 (AFP)--Rebel forces, which attacked Thursday, today held on to Mutshatsha in southwestern Zaire. Fighting continued in the mining center of Kolwezi and the rebels had started a push towards the railway and airbase town of Kamina, well-informed Belgian sources said here today.

## Reinforcements To Defend Kolwezi

PA160412Y Paris AFP in English 0355 GMT 16 May 78 PA

[Text] Kinshasa, May 15 (AFP)--Authorities here are rushing reinforcements to face rebel incursions in mineral-rich southern Shaba province and a counter-attack on the mining town of Kolwezi may be shortly launched, informed sources said here.

There are currently an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 government troops in Shaba province, where former Katangese gendarmes of the self-styled Congo National Liberation Front have reportedly seized the town of Mutshasha and are partly in control of Kolwezi.

The government counter-attack to relieve Kolwezi would be launched from the provincial capital of Lubumbashi [words indistinct] where the reinforcements were ferried in.

Unofficial reports here said that 800 Katangese rebels had occupied part of Kilwezi, which was defended by 700 Zaire troops.

Official reports in Kinshasa said that a major unit of between 3,000 and 4,000 Katangese [words indistinct] the Dilolo area on the Zaire-Angolan frontier.

## Legislative Council Pledges Loyalty

LD151934Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1730 GMT 15 May 78 LD

The [text] aggression to which our country has just fallen victim at the hands of a board of rebels who came from Angola via Zambia, is very (?painfully condemned) by the elected representatives of the people in the Legislative Council.

The commissioners of the people, meeting in plenary session at the Palais de la Nation today, energetically condemn this barbaric aggression against a peace--and justice-loving, sovereign country.

The commissioners of the people vehemently denounce the devilish acts and maneuvers of certain powers who are using Zairians who have gone astray to undermine the sacred foundations of our nation. At a time when all the militants, men and women, of the people's revolutionary movement, are mobilized for the success of the Mobutu Plan, we cannot tolerate "outlaws" coming to disturb our peace and quiet and hindering our actions. [Word indistinct] the elected representatives of the people in the Legislative Council are of (?one heart) with you and they (?all) give you, citizen president-founder, as well as to the troops of our armed forces engaged in this struggle, their unswerving loyalty and their most complete support.

The commissioners of the people firmly exhort all militants, men and women, to give active support to the actions of the president-founder, president of the republic, to chase out of national territory the rebels who came from Angola by way of Zambia. The watchword for each one of us must be as General Mobutu has often said: "Victory is certain, because the cause is just."

## Lumumba Movement Scores Mobutu

PA151332Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1311 GMT 15 May 78 PA

[Text] Brussels, 15 May (EFE)--Zairian diplomatic sources in the Belgian capital today denied that Kolwezi had fallen into the hands of attacking rebels in Shaba region. In the meantime, the national Congolese-Lumumba movement joined "the lead of Congolese patriots against Mobutu's dictatorial regime," according to a statement also made in Congo."

The Lumumba group--followers of the ideas of Patrice Lumumba--advised the nations from which Mobutu is seeking aid not to provide it to the Zairian regime, pointing out that "thus, the foreigners living in the nation will not suffer any harm."

The Congolese group termed as false the interpretation that the rebels were "Katangese Gendarmes" and pointed out that they are "popular patriots from all walks of life in the nation."

## Mobutu Party Mobilized

LD161305Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Zaire's only party, General Mobutu's, has been mobilized. The secretariat of the Executive Bureau of the Popular Movement for the Revolution [MPR], Zaire's only party, has decreed a general mobilization and issued a strict warning to all party cadres, whatever their rank, against adopting a wait-and-see attitude, against insidious sabotage or even passive complicity with the aggressors in Shaba. That is what the newspaper SALONGO is saying in Kinshasa this morning after the offensive by fighters belonging to the Congolese National Liberation Front in Shaba, an offensive which is reported to have caused the deaths of a number of Belgian and foreign nationals.

Still in Kinshasa, it is generally expected that the Zairian head of state, President General Mobutu, will make a speech to the nation today.

## Plans for Evacuation of Americans, Europeans

PA151558Y Paris AFP in French 1549 GMT 15 May 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, 15 May (AFP)--A diplomatic source in Lusaka revealed here today that a plan for the urgent evacuation of U.S. and European nationals from the mining city of Kolwezi has been drawn up.

There are from 3,000 to 4,000 foreigners in Kolwezi including 400 Frenchmen, 2,500 Belgians and about 200 Americans.

## Europeans Killed in Fighting

LD161056Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The latest news from Shaba province is rather alarming. Europeans have been killed in this second Shaba war. A diplomatic source has just announced in Kinshasa that European nationals, principally some Belgians and an Italian, have been killed by attackers in Kolwezi during the last 24 hours. For the moment we have no other details on the number of those killed.

## Zambia Charged With Collusion

TA152015Y Paris AFP in English 1949 GMT 15 May 78 TA

[Text] Rabat, May 15 (AFP)--Zairese Ambassador to Morocco Lombo Lo Mangamanga said here today that former Katangese Gendarmes had entered Zaire from Zambia to attack Kolwezi and Mutshatsha.

The western border of Shaba province, shared with Angola, was "locked up," the ambassador said, stressing that the incursion had come from the Zambian border area.

Saying that fighting continued around Kolwezi, the ambassador described the town itself as "out of danger." Lumumbashi, the Shaba capital, was "never attacked," Mr. Mangamanga added.

Rebels invaded Mutshatsha twice and were twice turned back by Zairese army forces, he said.

Moroccan authorities were currently studying a Zairese request for aid "of any kind," he said.

## MALI

### FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES ARE DEVELOPMENT, PEACE

PA160040Y Paris AFP in French 1805 GMT 15 May 78 PA

[Text] Bamako, 15 May (AFP)--"Mali's foreign policy is one of continuity and depth based on intangible principles and rules since the country's independence," said Mali Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye [as received] Sunday in Bamako.

Beye returned from Paris where he took part in the foreign ministers conference preparatory to the French-African summit scheduled for 22 May in Paris.

For Mali's foreign minister, this policy "is according to our idea of the dignity of the black man, the African man and the highest interests of Mali and all Africans."

Baye, who since 4 May has been at the head of his country's diplomatic service, said that he intends to direct his activities toward two main objectives: development and peace. "Because," he added, "an underdeveloped country's foreign policy must also be geared toward development."

In conclusion, Beye said that "French-African relations are developing well."

## NIGERIA

### INFORMATION COMMISSIONER COMMENTS ON CENSORSHIP

LD140011Y Lagos International Service in English 2100 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] The federal commissioner for information, Dr G.B. Leton, has stressed the need for journalists to understand government policies and actions and interpret them correctly to the public. He was speaking in Benin yesterday when inspecting NBC [Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation] and Nigerian TV offices and installations. The commissioner emphasized that it had never been the intention of the federal government to censor the press. On the proposed handover of NBC stations in the states to the state governments, the commissioner said that the interests of the affected [word indistinct] would be protected.

## SENEGAL

### SENGHOR, CHEYSSON URGE DISARMAMENT, NEW CULTURAL ORDER

PA140052Y Paris AFP in French 2152 GMT 13 May 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, 13 May (AFP)--Senegalese President Sedar Senghor and Claude Cheysson, member of the European Communities Commission, in a press conference at the end of meeting of the Socialist International held in Dakar, have advocated the establishment of new world economic order based on disarmament and a new cultural order.

President Senghor stressed that "the deterioration of rates of exchange" is a "fact" and that European countries are living "beyond their means." He gave an example of an industrialized nation where the gross national product increased by 2.7 percent last year while the cost of living increased by 4 to 5 percent. He added that in Senegal from 1973 to 1977 the price of exports had increased by only 30 percent, while the price of imports increased by 50 percent.

He said that despite this situation the people in industrialized countries oppose a new economic order because they are "culturally prejudiced." President Senghor said that an American's take home pay averaged $7000, while in Africa the average was $200.

He said, "we must change our views so we can have a dialog between different societies." He said that the proposals presented at the Socialist International Conference in Dakar will be reported to the international congress to be held in November in Vancouver for decision.

Claude Cheysson, a member of the European Communities Commission, stressed that disarmament is a basic factor in the increase in aid for development. The total aid to the Third World, he said, is not even equal to the cost of 3 weeks' production of arms.

"Fortunately," he said, "at present serious disarmament talks are being held." Cheysson believes that "a savings made through disarmament would result in those savings being transferred to the Third World's economies."

Cheysson said that "if there were a limit on arms expenditures, the world's industrial structure would have to continue operating at its present rate which would mean seeking other outlets for industrial production. That is why investments are so necessary, because these outlets could be found in the Third World."

## UPPER VOLTA

### SANGOULE LAMIZANA TAKES EARLY LEAD IN ELECTIONS

FA150249Y Paris AFP in English 0240 GMT 15 May 78 PA

[Text] Ouagadougou, May 15 (AFP)--Military ruler General Sangoule Lamizana took an early lead as first results were announced last night in Upper Volta's presidential election.

The Interior Ministry said less than per cent [as received] of the three million electorate turned out to vote.

Gen. Lamizana, head of state since 1966, was standing against three civilian (?candidates) [word indistinct] which marked the end of military rule.

## ANGOLA

### DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN SHABA

LD160710Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] We are now going to read a Defense Ministry communique signed by Minister Henrique Carreira and issued by his office late yesterday afternoon:

According to dispatches from the Zairian press agency, AZAP, on 14 May 1978 the town of Kolwezi is supposed to have been attacked by, and we quote: "armed rebels in civilian clothes who came from Angola via Zambia, with the complicity of the Luanda natives (autoctones) scattered in Zaire and Angola, as well as in Zambia."

The Defense Ministry declares that the PRA has nothing to do with any movement of Zairian elements in armed opposition to the Kinshasa authorities.

The areas where the fighting is reported to be going on are not situated on Angola's borders. This can in any case be inferred from AZAP reports themselves, which give the idea of an internal uprising by the people of the Shaba region.

The people of eastern Angola remain peacefully committed to their tasks of national reconstruction, not failing to extend fraternal aid to the thousands of Zairian refugees who are enjoying asylum in our country.

## COMORO ISLANDS

### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS OF 13 MAY COUP

BK151710Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1646 GMT 15 May 78 BK

[By Christian Chadefaux]

[Text] Moroni, May 15 (AFP)--Three to five people were killed and five others were wounded in the coup d'etat which ousted Comorian President Ali Soilih on Saturday [13 May]. The dead were members of the president's entourage.

The first move by the Political-Military Directorate which took power in the coup was to declare freedom of religion and to lift restrictions on the practice of Islam. The new government also freed all political detainees of the Soilih regime.

The coup began when a clandestine liberation force landed at Itsandra Beach, about 1 km (one half mile) from the presidential palace, at 2 a.m. Saturday. No resistance was reported, although the People's Liberation Army moved on Moheli Island last night to obtain the surrender of former militia. The militia laid down their arms without resisting, an official source said.

Calm apparently reigned on all three islands of the Comoros Republic.

## Aftermath of Coup

BK151749Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1742 GMT 15 May 78 BK

[Text] Moroni, May 15 (AFP)--Some supporters of the ousted president were in police custody until new administrative structures could be set up or until they came over to the new government, observers said.

The observers explained the relative ease with which the coup was carried out by the increasing isolation of the ex-president and the conditions of poverty, "terror and slavery" in which the people lived. The make-up of the Political-Military Directorate was not known. Abd Allah Mohamed, minister of state for internal affairs in the previous government, assumed the position of prime minister and head of government.

Abbas Djoussouf, one of the political detainees released and a leader of the Aug. 3, 1975, coup which put the ex-president Ali Soilih in power, was expected to become the minister of defense and the interior. Moroni showed no trace of fighting, and citizens appeared pleased with the coup. After the decree of freedom of religion, women wore veils in the streets after a more than 2-year ban and men, openly carrying prayer books, donned their voluminous boubous for visits to the mosque. An 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew remained in force.

Earlier today, it was announced that the ex-president, Ali Soilih was in bed with two young girls, apparently under the influence of drugs, when surprised by the coup.

## Liberal Socialism Favored

PA152341Y Paris AFP in French 1819 GMT 15 May 78 PA

[Text] Antananarivo, 15 May (AFP)--The Moroni Political-Military Directorate has decided in favor of liberal socialism, said Radio Comoro Sunday night in a broadcast quoted by Radio Madagascar. Radio Comoro said that the new regime is determined to establish good relations with all countries who are willing to respect the national sovereignty of the archipelago, draft a new constitution which will be subject to ratification by the people, and organize legislative elections. According to Radio Comoro, many congratulatory messages have been arriving at Moroni, mainly from the fraternal Arab countries.

## SEYCHELLES

### PRESIDENT RENE COMMENTS ON COUPS IN SEYCHELLES, COMOROS

LD152020Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1822 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, May 15 (TANJUG)--The recent shortlived coup on Seychelles and the just carried-out right-wing coup on the Comoros are a part of efforts of conservative forces in the world to destablize the Indian Ocean region and turn it into an arena of the great powers' struggle for the spheres of interest and influence in countries in this region, Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, said here today.

President Rene told his press conference that the threads of the short-lived coup of April 29 and 30 on Seychelles lead to London, across a neighboring African country. Thus, he confirmed the information circulating for some time now that the plotters used the port of Mombasa, Kenya, as the port of departure for their poorly prepared "invasion."

President Rene also confirmed reports claiming that "foreign mercenaries" were to be found among the plotters. They are in pretrial confinement now and Seychelles' security officers are trying to detect the ring of plotters abroad, he said.

President Rene stressed that those who masterminded the putsch are in London, adding that Seychelles society circles stripped of power were involved in the attempted coup. He singled out by name former Minister Joubert who, he said, secures financial resources and foreign support for the enemies of Seychelles.

In relating impressions from his visits to China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President Rene mentioned results these two countries attained in their development, but emphasized:

Our socialism is Seychelles socialism. We will copy no models and no standards while developing a new society on Seychelles, but we will learn and adopt useful experience that can help us with materializing our revolution's goals.

President Rene announced important tasks in the development of Seychelles, particularly in economy, political system and education, laying special stress on the need to politically educate people, especially the youth.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BOTHA REACTS TO WEST'S 'KEEP OUT OF ANGOLA' CALL

LD151336Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1010 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Cape Town--The minister of defense, Mr P.W. Botha, on Friday made it clear South Africa will not be intimidated by the West's warning to "keep out of Angola" following the recent strikes against SWAPO bases.

The defense spokesmen for both major opposition parties backed him up.

Earlier in the day Mr Pik Botha, the foreign minister, reacted sharply to Western demands saying it was strange that while South Africa's timing of the raid was seen as "unfortunate," the action of SWAPO terrorists was not.

When approaching yesterday the minister of defense said: "No self-respecting country can allow itself to be dictated to from outside.

"If ever South Africa's interests within the republic or the integrity of our borders are jeopardised we shall strike back. As long as we are responsible for the security of South-West Africa and its peace-loving peoples, we shall withstand any attempt to create chaos."

In the meantime, both Mr Harry Schwarz, chief opposition defense spokesman, and Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said South African troops could not be expected to sit by idly while SWAPO continued its terrorist activities.

Mr Schwarz directed an appeal to the Western powers to request SWAPO terrorists to keep out of South-West Africa/Namibia and to exercise whatever political aspirations they had in a democratic manner.

## ZAMBIA

### KAUNDA SEEKS WESTERN ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AID

LD151043Y London THE TIMES in English 13 May 78 p 4 LD

["Our Correspondent" dispatch: "Dr Kaunda Seeks Economic and Political Aid in West"]

[Text] Lusaka, 12 May--Holding up the threat of Cuban intervention in the Rhodesian conflict, President Kaunda of Zambia will seek new assurances next week from Britain and the United States that they will work for a settlement acceptable to the guerrillas.

He will also be pressing for more Western aid for his beleaguered economy during his visit to London.

Dr Kaunda meets Mr James Callaghan, the prime minister, on Monday, as well as Dr David Owen, the foreign secretary, and the queen. He is certain to accuse Britain again of abandoning the Anglo-American proposals on Rhodesia and to repeat his demand that Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian prime minister, be removed immediately.

British officials doubt whether much can be accomplished on that score, but they do expect the Zambian president to come away with a tidy aid package to add to the 9 million pounds loan agreement signed here.

The big concern is how Dr Kaunda will fare with the business community, whose investment he badly needs to revive his economy, collapsing because of the slump in copper prices. So long as he is threatening to intensify the Rhodesian war through an influx of Cuban troops, however, investment prospects are not appealing.

Just how serious Dr Kaunda is about bringing in the Cubans is the subject of much debate.

The average Zambian is already less than enamoured with Dr Kaunda's stand on Rhodesia. There are shortages of most essential goods and many pin the blame on Dr Kaunda's unwavering support for the guerrillas.

## BRIEFS

SOVIET-NIGERIAN STEEL PROJECT--Officials of the Federal Ministry of Industry and members of the Soviet delegation have concluded talks in Lagos on the development of the Ajaokuta steel project. The Soviet delegation was led by the deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Mr A.I. Alikhanov while the Nigerian team was led by [name indistinct] of the Federal Ministry of Industry. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 13 May 78 LD]

CHINESE ENGINEERS IN GHANA--Accra, May 14, GNA--A group of 11 Chinese irrigation engineers flew in here last night to assist Ghana in an irrigation project which is to boost the country's rice production at Afife in the Vota region. The project is being undertaken under a protocol signed between the two countries in 1976. [Text] [Accra GNA in English 1130 GMT 14 May 78 LD]

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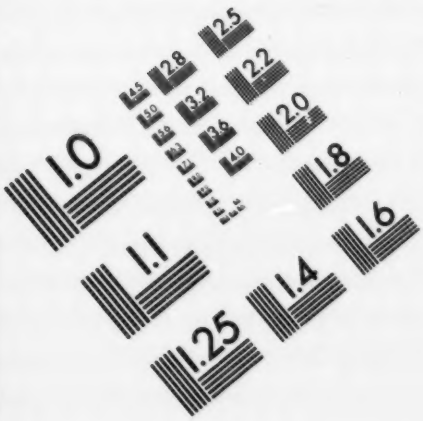


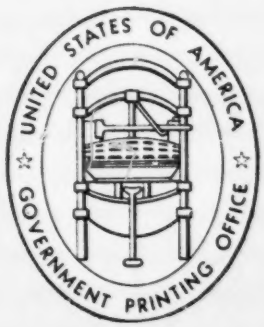

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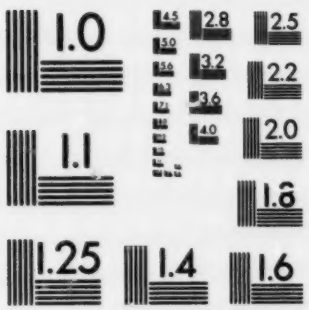


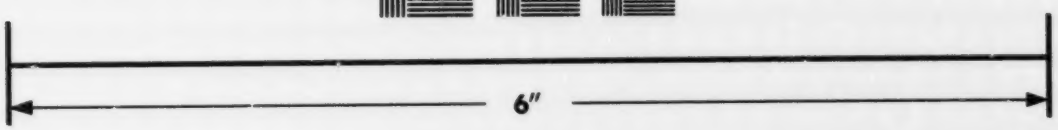

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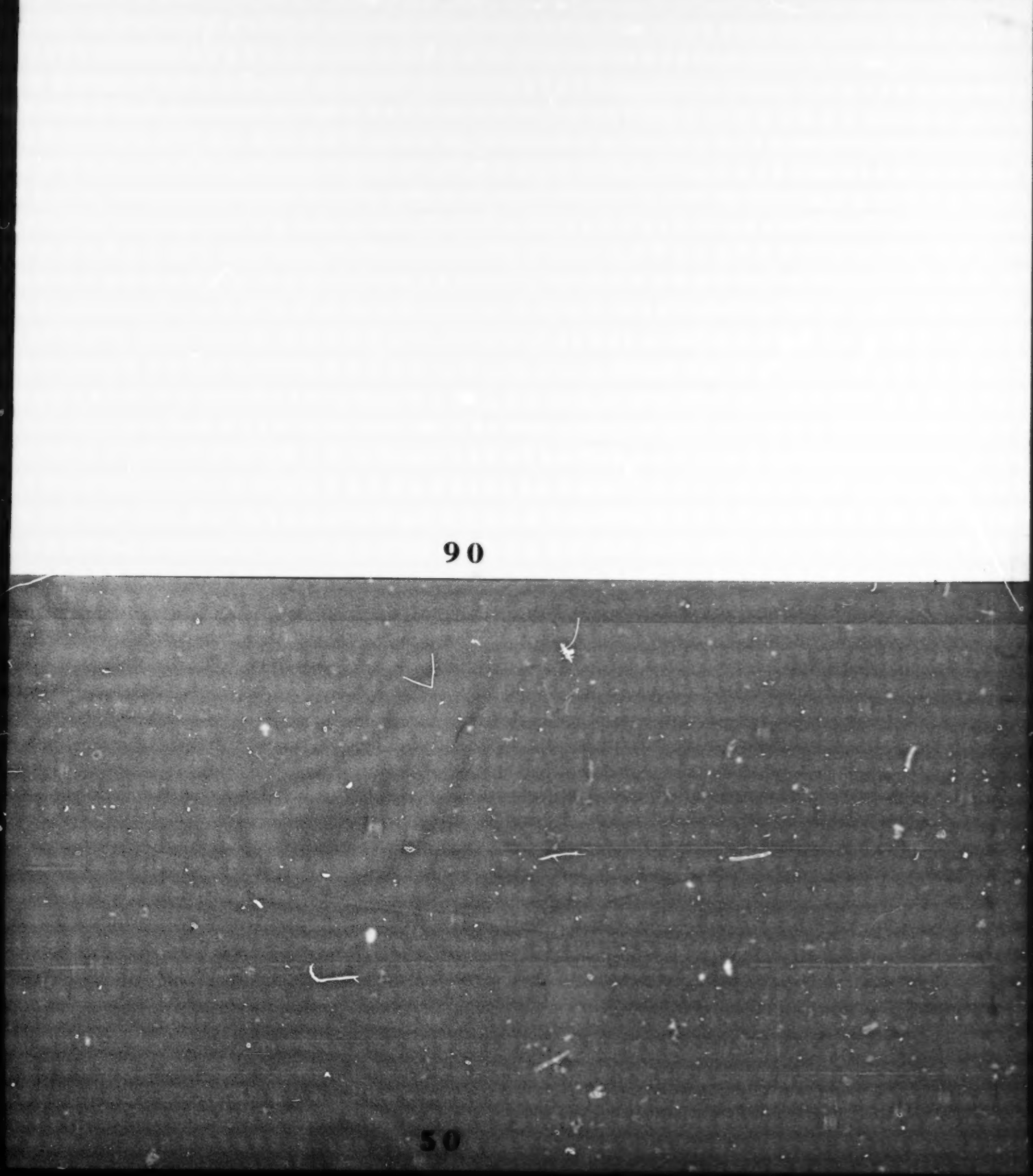
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